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AN INTERESTING ESSAY.

THE CRISIS:

Being an Enquiry into the measures proposed to be adopted by the Southern States, in reference to the proceedings of the Abolitionists.

No reflecting man can fail to perceive, that a crisis is rapidly approaching, pregnant with the fate of the Southern States. The proceedings of the British Government in relation to their West India Colonies—the fanatical spirit which seems to have taken possession of our Northern brethren,—and indeed the whole current of affairs at home and abroad, admonish us that we ought no longer to slumber in a fatal security. We must not shut our eyes to the difficulties which beset us, nor turn our backs on the danger which lies before us. Our actual situation unquestionably demands the most unshaken firmness, and untiring vigilance—guided and controlled by that wise policy which, availing itself of every favorable circumstance for the accomplishment of a good purpose, is in itself a "tower of strength." Every one at all acquainted with the world, and the workings of the human heart, must know, that in every great emergency the first impulse is for immediate action, without bestowing much thought upon the best mode of effecting the object in view. Error at the outset, however, invariably leads to a reaction in public sentiment—and hence the best purposes are often frustrated by rash councils, or injurious measures. The difficulty before us is one, far too grave and serious in its character, to be met by any sudden ebullition of popular feeling. It can never be overcome by merely breaking into the Post-Office, and making a bon-fire of one detachment of incendiary Publications, still less by the dangerous intervention of a Lynch Club, which, however patriotic in its origin, could not fail to lead to excesses, which must produce reaction—open a door to serious dissensions, and in the end perhaps, defeat the great object which we should all have in view. We now have it in our power to act on a vitally important subject, in which the whole community have a deep, overwhelming, and common interest, with an unanimity which will insure success. It would be little worse than madness, therefore, to throw away this advantage, by adopting any course which may, even by possibility, introduce division among ourselves. There never was a case, to which the maxim that "United we stand—Divided we fall," had a more direct application. The South united, on this great question, will stand upon a Rock, never to be shaken—the South divided, either in sentiment or in action, will present but a feeble opposition to that mighty host which are gathering together from all quarters of the world for our destruction. It is in the belief, that by wise councils and judicious measures at this time, such a desirable union may be brought about—that we propose very briefly to lay before our fellow-citizens some thoughts and suggestions connected with this topic, which we trust will not be unworthy of their consideration. We are not of the number of those, who would create a false security, by crying "peace!" when there is no peace. Neither do we belong to the class of alarmists, who, hearing the sounds of imaginary danger in every passing breeze, have repeated their warning until no one regards them. We are among those who believe that the Southern States have the right, possess the power, and are in duty bound, to protect themselves. We utterly condemn all whining appeals to the tender mercies of our Northern brethren. We are for standing upon our rights; and adopting a firm, manly, and enlightened course of action, founded upon no sudden ebullition, or excited feeling, but resting on the fixed and settled principle that the South will suffer no interference from abroad in her domestic concerns. On this vital, and at this moment, all absorbing topic, we propose to offer a few remarks, free from the slightest tincture of party spirit—to which we would respectfully invite the earnest attention of every true friend of the South, and of her institutions.

It is not to be denied, that the general tone and temper of the public meetings at the North, have been gratifying to the South. If we can rely on these proceedings as a faithful index of public sentiment, it is clear, that in the large commercial cities, the opinion of the intelligent portion of the people is against the Abolitionists; and if this is sufficient for the safety of the South, we may, for the present at least, repose in security. But will the proceedings of these meetings, and the simple expression of such opinions, put down the fanatics? And if not, are there any measures in progress at the North, or is it probable that any will be devised, and carried through, of sufficient energy to arrest the evil? We may be grateful for the expression of fraternal feelings on the part of our Northern brethren—we may be grateful to find, that the intelligence and virtue of the North are with us—but it is not to be concealed, that these will have no effect in suppressing the Anti-Slavery Societies, or arresting the progress of Tappan and his associates. Until the public sentiment at the North shall be roused to such a pitch, as shall lead to decided and energetic action against these men there can be no security for us, except such as we may be able to provide for ourselves. The most decisive evidence of the insufficiency of the declared public opinion of the North, to put down the Incendiaries, is to be found in the recent addresses issued in behalf of their association, announcing their fixed determination to persevere; and especially in the insolent letter of Lewis Tappan to the Committee of Vigilance of Prince William's Parish, boasting of their "having issued 175,000 copies of the incendiary papers, of which about 1,000 were destroyed in Charleston, and that the rest were even now 'in their office,'" and declaring their unalterable resolution to "GO ON—COME LIFE—COME DEATH!" Now we will here pause, merely to inquire whether, if the public sentiment against the Fanatics, even in the city of New York, was sufficiently excited and universal—and, above all, sufficiently strong, to promise any practical result—Tappan, and his

associates would have dared thus to stand out in open defiance of the popular will?

We are no advocates of mob-law or unlawful violence—but we know, that throughout the Northern Cities, and especially in New York, popular vengeance is invariably visited upon the heads of those who grossly violate the public feeling. The poor blacks, whenever any circumstance occurs to outrage public sentiment, are mobbed without mercy—an English Actor, merely accused of having spoken disrespectfully of Americans, is driven with ignominy from the city; but now, when Tappan and his followers openly defy public opinion, boast of their doings, and declare that they will proceed at all hazards, there is no indication of any popular excitement, and every thing goes on as quietly as if nothing had happened. The impunity of the Foreigner, Thompson, the hired agent of British Abolitionists, who has been traversing the northern States, abusing the people of the South as "thieves and murderers," is a circumstance too striking to escape notice. Suppose he had been equally open and decided in condemnation of our Republican Government, or equally abusive of Gen. Jackson, how long would he have remained unmolested?

We refer to these things merely as indications, but they are conclusive to show that public opinion at the North has not, and assuredly will not, put a stop to the proceedings of the Abolitionists. The only remedy is to put them down by legislation, by declaring it to be highly penal for any man residing in the Northern States, to print or publish any paper calculated or intended to excite insurrection at the South. Now, is public opinion at the North prepared for this? We think not. In the cities of Philadelphia, New-Haven, and Portsmouth—and it may be in one or two other places—State Legislation has been hinted at, as the appropriate remedy; but, judging from the resolutions adopted at most of the public meetings, and especially from the tone of the Northern Press, we are forced to conclude that public sentiment is not ripe for such a measure. If the citizens of Philadelphia were unanimous in favor of such a measure, they would have very little influence with the Pennsylvania Legislature. In political views the cities are in general in opposition to the prevailing views of their respective States, and one must be ignorant of the materials of which the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York are composed, to imagine that the voice of the commercial capitals of those States will have much influence on these assemblies. In the interior of Pennsylvania, the great body of the people have been silent on this subject, and we have seen no indication of a disposition to carry out the recommendations of Philadelphia. The naked truth is, that there is not the remotest prospect, in the present condition of things of any effectual legislation by the North to put down the Abolitionists. We already hear of reactions in certain quarters, and we are as sure as we are of our existence, that the attempt to pass penal laws on this subject in any State North of the Potomac will signify fail. That there is a disposition on the part of liberal and intelligent men of the North to conciliate the South on this subject, is manifest; but we will deceive ourselves if we suppose that they are prepared to do this, by any other means than kind words. In the great mass of the northern population, there lurks a spirit of hostility to Slavery, of which advantage can always be taken by the designing, and of which their politicians are afraid. It is worthy of notice, that hardly a single prominent politician, who is looking out for popular favor at the North, has taken any prominent part in the late proceedings. Webster, Sergeant, and all the great party leaders, were absent—and we will venture to predict, that none of them will come out openly in favor of putting down the Fanatics by law. They are afraid of public opinion on this question, and knowing how easy it will be to excite and give it a direction against the South, they never will commit themselves in favor of penal laws against the Abolitionists. We must look at this question fearlessly. The truth is, that the very nature of the question itself—the state of public opinion abroad—the spirit of fanaticism, which has been brought into action all over the world—present difficulties which will demand all the wisdom and all the firmness of the South to meet. To overcome them, will require as wise councils, as high resolves, and we will add, as much noble daring and heroic courage, as ever were displayed by any people, to establish or maintain their freedom.

It has been very strenuously urged, that we have the power to put down Tappan and his associates, by making them amenable to our criminal laws. The arguments on this subject have been ingenious and plausible, and we are not prepared to say, but that laws might be so framed, as to render these men liable to punishment, if they could be brought within the jurisdiction of our Courts. But there are difficulties in the way of such a proceeding, which seem to have been entirely overlooked. It must be admitted, that the right to demand Tappan, either under the Law of Nations, or the Constitution of the United States, is very doubtful. Even among ourselves, we have now before us a letter from one of the ablest Lawyers and Statesmen of the Southern States, in which, speaking of this proposition, he says, "The plan of indicting the Incendiaries will not do. A man, while under the jurisdiction of another Sovereignty, cannot be made amenable to this, by any existing law, and I have strong doubts, whether, according to the principles of international law, it could be done at all, without committing an aggression upon the other Sovereignty. What would South Carolina say, if the Government of any other State should pronounce our doctrines treason, and attempt to punish our citizens for promulgating them? It would be the very worst form of Consolidation." Now, if such doubts exist among ourselves, what prospect is there of the surrender of Tappan by the State of New York, should he be demanded by the Executive of South Carolina? The question would have to be decided not by our Judges, but by those of New York, influenced, not by the public opinion and policy of the South, but by Northern feelings

and sympathies. The argument that a citizen of New York, who had never gone out of the jurisdiction of that sovereignty, was to be dragged before the tribunals of another State, to be tried and punished there, and perhaps sacrificed for an offence committed in New-York, we have no hesitation in saying would arouse a State pride, and produce a popular excitement, against which it would be vain to contend. All nations are exceedingly jealous of suffering persons of any description to be taken out of their jurisdiction for trial and punishment elsewhere. Even notorious criminals and deserters, are given up reluctantly. The surrender of Jonathan Robbins, under a treaty, and by order of our own Courts, created a ferment which shook the Government almost to its foundations, and let the experiment be tried when it may, we will venture to predict, that the cry of the accused, "I am a citizen of New-York," will prove irresistible, and that no civil Magistrate will be found bold enough to deliver him up to the officer of another State.

If the Executive of New York should agree to do so, his proceedings would probably be arrested by the Judges, and should they refuse to interfere, the criminal would be rescued by the Mob. And even if all these difficulties were overcome, and Tappan was delivered to our Sheriff, and brought to Charleston, it is hardly to be doubted that a state of things would then arise not at all calculated to produce any beneficial result. That the sympathies of the North would be strongly excited in behalf of the accused, in whose person it would be believed the Laws and Constitution had been grossly violated, cannot admit of a doubt. The offence would be forgotten, and Tappan, now execrated or condemned by a large portion of the Northern people, would be held up as a victim of oppression, and would at once become a martyr, whose blood, if it were shed, would be the seed of the Abolition Church. Such would be the effect, if Tappan were surrendered at the demand of our Executive. The effect would be even more deplorable, should he be seized unlawfully, and brought by force within our limits. Every man in the State of New York would then consider the case as his own. The open violation of the Sovereignty of New York and the rights of her citizens, would kindle a flame that must destroy at once all sympathy with the South. The whole North would be roused, and it is much to be feared that the great body of the people would soon be enlisted in the cause of Abolition. A very little reflection would, we should think, convince every one of the fatal tendency of such a measure. The forcible seizure and abduction of one individual, would make every man feel that he himself was insecure,—and what is liberty, without security? Besides, would not such measures lead to retaliation? Tappan is rich. Would not his sons be prompted to employ that wealth in the abduction of some of our citizens, to be held as hostages for their father's safety? And where is all this to end, except in the total alienation of the North from the South, attended by the bitterest animosities, leading to outrage, bloodshed, and murder. But suppose that Tappan were brought to Charleston to-morrow, and committed to prison to await his trial, would the case be then free from difficulty? Under what law could he be tried? Could he be charged under the Act of 1832, with having "counselled, aided, or hired any slave or person of color to rise in rebellion"? We apprehend not, since it could not be proved that he had any communication whatever with any such person. If charged under the Act of 1820, with having "circulated or brought into this State, any written or printed paper with intent to disturb the peace and security of the same, in relation to the slaves of the people of this State," he might plead not guilty, and defy the production of a title of proof in support of the allegation. It is more than probable that it could not be proved, that he had ever put one of the incendiary papers into the Post Office. He must then be condemned without proof and fined and imprisoned, or be acquitted. But what then? Would he be finally discharged, and suffered to return to New York in triumph? Or would not his release from prison be immediately followed by his being hanged up to a Lamp Post, in violation of all law, and in open defiance of the authority of our Courts of Justice. What, then, would become of the good faith and honor of the State, and the obligation of international law between the States?—and, above all, of the harmony and good understanding which should exist among the people of these States?

We think we have said enough to shew, that there are great, if not insuperable, difficulties in the way of bringing Tappan and his associates in New York, to trial and punishment in this State, and we greatly fear, that, should the experiment be made, it will prove an entire failure. We see that the Attorney General is strongly urged to give out Bills of Indictment against these individuals forthwith. We trust, however, that that Officer will duly consider the subject, in all its bearings, before he takes such a step. Let him be sure that his proofs will establish the offence charged—that the law embraces the case; and above all, that our Executive may lawfully demand, and that the Executive of New York will be bound to deliver up, Tappan and his associates, should Bills be found against them. It would be better not to take a single step in this business, to be foiled in its progress, or defeated in its termination.

The next remedy proposed for putting down the Fanatics, is LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS. So far as such legislation may be directed to the regulation of the Post Office, we have no doubt of the right and duty of Congress to interpose, so as to prevent the abuse of that establishment to the purpose of the Incendiaries. To accomplish this, nothing more is necessary than to provide that it shall not be lawful to convey by the public mail and bring within the limits of any State, any printed paper, which is forbidden by the laws of such State, to be introduced therein, as being calculated to excite domestic insurrection: and to authorize the Postmaster-General to make the necessary regulations for carrying this provision into effect. We

can see no substantial objection to such a law, nor can we perceive that it would be liable to greater abuse than many of the existing laws for the regulation of the Post-Office. We confess, however, that as matters now stand, there seems to be no pressing necessity for such a provision. The Southern Postmasters having taken upon themselves the responsibility of arresting the circulation of these papers, and the head of the department having not only refused to interfere, but having expressly declared that the Postmasters are, in this respect, bound by the laws of the States in which they reside, it is clear that the Southern States have the means of redress in their own hands. If it is only necessary for the State to impose suitable penalties upon Postmasters and others, concerned in the transportation and delivery of incendiary documents, and the evil will be suppressed. We do not think, therefore, it is a matter of any concern to us, whether Congress shall legislate on this subject or not. WE HAVE THE POWER IN OUR OWN HANDS. But after all, the Post-Office is only one of the many channels through which such papers can be introduced, and do what we may, we shall find it impracticable to close all the avenues through which the Abolitionists may assail our peace, and gradually undermine our Institutions. So long as these Societies are encouraged and supported at the North—may, so long as they are suffered to exist, will the Southern States be subjected to perpetual agitation, an evil hardly less grievous than open insurrection, and certainly not to be endured forever. We cannot live at peace with those, who shall be found constantly tampering with our tranquility and safety—daily and hourly employed, in devising schemes for our destruction. There are some persons who seem to think that Congress may put down the Abolition Societies. We have been greatly surprised to see the 4th Sec. of the 4th Art. of the Constitution of the United States relied on, as giving power to Congress to legislate directly against the Abolitionists, making it a high crime and misdemeanor, cognizable in the Federal Courts—to form such associations, or to issue tracts calculated to excite domestic insurrection. If Congress really had the power to pass such laws, and the South could be induced in this matter, to look up to the Federal Government for protection, we should fear that the days of our liberty were numbered. In relation to the whole operation of the Federal Government; and of every branch and department thereof, the Southern States are in a fixed and hopeless minority. With many conflicting interests and sectional jealousies, by which federal legislation will always be liable to be influenced, our only safety is to be found in a strict limitation of the powers of the Federal Government. Observation and experience have thoroughly convinced us, that the safety of the slave-holding States, as such, entirely depends on our keeping this matter in our hands, and suffering no interference whatever on the part of Congress, either for good or for evil. The South must assume the ground, and maintain it at all hazards, that "slavery is, in all its bearings, a domestic question," or they are lost forever. If Congress may legislate to day against the Abolition Society, they may to-morrow take the Colonization Societies under their protection, and apply our own money to the purchase and manumission of our own slaves. That latitude of construction which would warrant the bringing the publishers of incendiary Tracts for punishment before the Federal Courts, would very soon be found to authorize any legislation whatever which a majority of Congress might conceive calculated to prevent "domestic violence." Very fortunately, however, the article of the Constitution here referred to, more fully authorizes the Federal Government, "to protect each of the States against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence," a provision which clearly extends no further than to secure the aid of the United States, when called for in a case of actual insurrection. To suppose that this would authorize Congress to pass all laws, which in the opinion of the majority, might be necessary and proper to prevent Insurrections, by removing all incitements or inducements to insurrection—would warrant the appropriation of the public money to a system of gradual emancipation, and put the Southern States as completely at the mercy of the Federal Government, as the West India colonies have been at the mercy of the British Government, and with every prospect of the same result. The Missouri question—the proposition of Rufus King, for the appropriation of the public lands to abolition—the Tariff—and many other questions—all of which have manifested a deep political jealousy of the South, and a fearful conflict of interests—should admonish every reflecting man, of the fatal consequences that must inevitably result from allowing Congress, directly or indirectly, to touch this subject. As a Slaveholder, I should consider my property utterly valueless, the moment the Southern States, shall be brought to submit to the constant agitation of this question in Congress, much less to look up to them for protection. It is no answer to these objections, to say that Congress could only legislate to prevent "domestic violence," at the request of the Legislature or Governor of some particular State. May not some supple tool of power be found in the Executive chair of some one State of this Union? Nay, may not the Legislature of one of the States be seduced into such an application? Besides, if measures of precaution and prevention may lawfully be adopted, might not this be done in anticipation of an actual call from some particular State. But, if a call from one State may justify federal legislation, by penal laws, upon all the rest,—proffering to remove all incitements to domestic violence, what is to prevent the State of Maryland or Kentucky, (which are preparing for emancipation,) or even the State of New York, from claiming the interposition of Congress to prevent "domestic violence," by putting an end to slavery, which they may consider the fruitful source of domestic discord? No one can be so blind as not to see, that

consolidation, in its worst form, must grow out of the assumption by Congress, of an unlimited power to prevent "domestic violence," by any means which a majority of that body may deem appropriate to that end. The doctrine of NULLIFICATION would soon be put down at the instance of the Executive of New York; STATE RIGHTS, at the request of the Legislature of Missouri; FREE TRADE, by the Legislature of Rhode Island;—and to say one word in defence of Slave labor, would ere long subject us to fine and imprisonment in a Federal Court. We trust that enough has been said, to satisfy every candid enquirer after truth, that we cannot put down the Abolitionists by Federal Legislation, and that for succour and SAFETY IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH MUST LOOK TO THEMSELVES.

We have shewn, that under existing circumstances, the Abolitionists will not be put down by the force of public opinion at the North—that there is no prospect of their being subjected to penal laws there—that Tappan and his associates cannot be brought to trial and punishment in the Southern States, (while they keep themselves beyond our jurisdiction)—and that Congress can do nothing effectual for the suppression of the intolerable evil of which we complain. It follows of necessity, that the remedy, if there be one, must be applied by the Slave-holding States themselves, acting either separately or conjointly. That the existence in any of the Northern States of Anti-Slavery Societies, intended to operate upon the Southern States by subverting our institutions, and depriving us of our property, is a gross and palpable violation of our rights, is unquestionable. The formation of political associations in France, to be openly and avowedly engaged in the work of overthrowing the hereditary peerage in Great Britain, or the formation of Carlist societies in England, would not be a greater violation of international law than these Abolition Societies are, of the constitutional relation which exists between the several States of this Union. Among nations wholly independent of each other, all such proceedings unless promptly suppressed, lead inevitably to War. Among sovereign States, bound together in a constitutional Union, it is a violation of the spirit of the compact, and one of such a character, as must lead eventually to a dissolution of the Confederacy, unless redress can by some means or other be obtained. It is the clear and unquestionable right of each slave-holding State, to adopt whatever measures she may deem proper on this subject, and it is equally clear that all the States, having a common interest in this matter, may combine, either for mutual support and protection, or to act upon the offending States, in any way short of war, to induce them to suppress the evil.

If these rights were less clear on sound constitutional principles, as well as from the rules of international law, (which we think to some extent at least, applicable to the several States of our Confederacy,) still there is a higher rule of conduct and of right, above all Constitutions and all laws, which would fully justify such measures—we mean THE LAW OF NECESSITY—the paramount obligation of self-preservation. Revolution itself would be justified, if there are no other means of redress for our grievances. We trust, however, that the intolerable evil of which we complain, may be removed by less extreme measures. There are two ways by which the Southern States may act, and we think may act effectually on this subject, the first separately, and the second conjointly, with the other States. It is only from a judicious combination of these two modes of action, that we have any hope of saving the South, and at the same time saving the Union. We are not of the number of those who regard the Union as of no value to the South. If we could blot out the history of common struggles for rights and liberties, common to us all—if we could erase the sympathies which make the common name of America dear to every patriot heart—still there are considerations of national honor and welfare, and calculations of interest and safety, which should make the people of all the States cherish the Union as one of the greatest of blessings. But this blessing would be converted into a curse, if each State is not to be permitted to regulate her own domestic concerns, and maintain her Institutions, without any interference on the part either of the Federal Government, or of her sister States.

That each State, acting for herself in this matter, may do much to preserve, protect, and defend her Institutions, seems to us to admit of no doubt; and that a crisis has arrived which calls for State action is equally manifest. Each State "it seems to us" is bound to pass laws making it a capital offence, for any person knowingly to print, publish or in any manner, circulate any letter or paper issued by any Anti-Slavery or other Society, calculated to subvert our Institutions, or lead to insurrection. Any attempt by personal intercourse, discussion or otherwise to produce insurrection, or to excite dissension on the part of our slaves, should also be made a capital offence; a rigid system of police should be adopted, calculated to forest out, arrest, and bring to punishment, every incendiary who may put his foot on our soil. These, with other measures of a like character, accompanied by such a civil and military organization as may ensure the safety of the State, in every possible emergency, are measures imperiously called for by the crisis, and which will doubtless be adopted.

Should the public authorities do their duty in these respects, there will be no occasion for a resort to those measures beyond the law, which have of late become so common, and which we regard as one of the greatest evils brought upon us by the Abolitionists. The suspension of the laws—the infliction of summary punishments without trial—and the innumerable evils, which must inevitably flow from such measures, are calculated to fill every patriotic bosom with anxious concern for the future destinies of our beloved country. The suspension of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, and the inflicting even of capital punishment without the forms of the law, if rendered necessary

by the execrable conduct of the incendiaries, demonstrate that a crisis has arrived, involving the very existence of the State. And if such measures have been resorted to without absolute necessity, but the result of a popular excitement, created by the proceedings of the Abolitionists, the evil is not less on that account, nor the less to be deplored. When we contemplate the painful scenes which have been exhibited at Vicksburg, when we hear of travellers arrested, and suspected persons being lynched—when we witness the restless anxiety which seems to pervade the whole South, and the almost universal disposition on the part of a people (heretofore distinguished as a "law-loving and law-abiding people") to take the law into their own hands—we do, indeed, tremble for the reputation, the welfare, nay, the liberties of the Southern States. If the proceedings of the Abolitionists should be attended by no other effect than to reconcile the South to such an irresponsible despotism, as must eventually spring out of the proceedings of Lynch Clubs, and Committees of Vigilance and Safety—these alone would be sufficient to convince any one, that the evil is not to be much longer endured. We hesitate not to say, that our Country will not be worth living in, if measures shall not ere long be devised to put an end to agitation, to restore peace and tranquility, and secure the triumph of law and order throughout the Southern States: To effect this, much may be done by vigorous action on the part of the constituted authorities of the State, aided by an enlightened public opinion—but after all, the Abolition Societies will still exist, a fearful contest will be constantly waged, and even could we succeed in defending ourselves from the invasion, and be able to keep the enemy at our borders—this can only be effected at the expense of perpetual agitation, unceasing efforts, and a consequent popular excitement which must be attended by the most injurious consequences. To remain at peace, the evil must be cut up by the roots—THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY MUST BE DISSOLVED—and this we believe can only be effected by the JOINT ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is fortunate for the South that there is one subject at least, which can unite them, and the period is at hand, when we MUST BE UNITED, in sentiment and in action, or ALL WILL BE LOST. That the South is not now united, as to any course of conduct, is a painful truth. The proceedings of the incendiaries have, indeed, roused them from that fatal apathy which threatened to become "the sleep of death." But we have not yet been brought to see and feel the true character and extent of the evil, much less to realize the necessity of united councils, and of prompt and decisive measures. In North Carolina, a faint voice has been heard, from one or two quarters, responsive to our appeals. In Virginia and Georgia, judging from all we have seen, a large portion of the people seem more intent upon electing Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, (an advocate of the Tariff and Missouri restriction), than upon securing the rights of the South. It is notorious, that the Richmond Enquirer, and papers of that stamp, have betrayed their trust, and openly sacrificed the South, at the altar which they have sacrilegiously erected to Jackson and Van Buren. The degrading spirit of man worship, like the idolatry of the Israelites of old, will assuredly bring down upon us the terrible punishment due to apostasy. That any man born and bred at the South, should at this crisis, bestow even a thought upon the honors and offices of the Federal Government, that he should dare to sow division among the people, and distract the councils of the South, for the sake of Martin Van Buren, or any other party leader, excites a degree of astonishment and alarm, inferior only to that which we contemplate the partial success of such efforts. Behold the lamentable consequences—Virginia almost equally divided! and Georgia on the eve of a contested election (the interest in which has nearly absorbed all other considerations on the part of her citizens) which is to decide whether her rulers shall be the partisans of Van Buren or not. We hope, however, better things of the South.

When the designs of the Abolitionists shall be more fully developed and exposed—when the evils flowing from their operations shall be more generally and deeply felt—when the eyes of the people shall be opened to the wretched delusion, that they have any thing to gain by the elevation of political agitators to office under the Federal Government—but, above all, when the GREAT HOST OF SLAVE SOULS shall be brought to realize the absolute necessity of UNION AMONG OURSELVES, with a view to UNITED COUNCILS AND UNITED ACTION, then, and not until then, can we hope for success in the great struggle in which we are engaged. In the mean time, the Abolition Societies will go on—thousands and tens of thousands of their incendiary papers will be published and circulated in spite of all that may be said, or all be done. In the end, however, when these societies shall have gathered strength—when the anti-slavery sentiment of the North shall be greatly extended and fortified, we shall be assailed from our chambers, and awakened to a sense of impending ruin. The people will then see the necessity of adopting the only measure that promises security—a CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. That this measure, if resorted to in due season, will prove effectual for the redress of our grievances, the protection of our rights, and the preservation of the Union, we do not entertain a doubt. Then we shall be compelled eventually to resort to it, we have no more doubt than we have of the existence of anti-slavery societies at the North. If the slave-holding States could now be brought together by their delegates in Convention, to set forth our grievances—present our claims, declare our rights, and announce authoritatively our unalterable determination to maintain them, by common councils and a common course of action, we do not entertain a doubt that our triumph would be certain and complete, without endangering the Union. Doubtless the accomplishment of this object is a most difficult task.

In bringing together the slave-holding States, by their delegates in Convention, the primary object must be, to maintain the unqualified Declaration of the Rights of the South in relation to slavery—and to place at the feet of the non-slave-holding States, the fullness of their duties under the constitutional compact. The proceedings of public opinion are now fast degenerating—and when we see the Southern brethren have given up an Anti-Slavery Convention, and avowed that they have no objection with the Abolitionists, they think they have done all that can be required of them—our Southern brethren are led in their paths of the South, and are thus perpetrating a crime which will be visited upon their posterity. The Southern States must stand up for their rights, and the Anti-Slavery

Societies dissolved! Have Tappan and his associates discontinued their operations? Have the Abolitionists been put down? Listen to their declarations, and then judge whether any thing has yet been accomplished in our warfare against these wicked or deluded Fanatics. They say—

"In the midst of the mighty commotion that is raging around us, the great carnival of Tyranny and Persecution—we possess our souls in patience, and stand prepared, in the calmness of innocence, in the firmness of integrity, and in the majesty of conscious rectitude, to encounter all the malice and fury of a guilty, tyrannous, and infuriated people. WE SHALL NOT YIELD AN INCH. We shall not abandon a single principle, nor suppress a single publication, nor recall a single agent, nor dissolve a single society, nor relax a single effort. Lamenting our past indifference, slothfulness, unbelief, and covetousness; we shall aim hereafter to be more zealous, more active, and more liberal."

The citizens of New York meet together and resolve that the Abolitionists are wrong and ought to discontinue their proceedings—they reply "we will not yield an inch, we shall not abandon a single principle, nor suppress a single publication, nor recall a single agent, nor dissolve a single society, nor relax a single effort"—and what follows? Why, the people of the North quietly fold their arms and say, they are "very sorry for it"—but it is impossible to interfere with "the freedom of speech and of the press," and then, forthwith, complain that the South is not satisfied, and talk about "reaction"!!! Now it is perfectly clear that out of this state of feeling and opinion at the North, nothing good, and least nothing effectual, can possibly spring—and if the Abolition Societies can only be put down by penal laws, passed in the States in which they exist, it follows that some radical change must be effected in the public sentiment there, before redress can be obtained by the South. A solemn APPEAL, made by the COMBINED SOUTH, will assuredly effect this object, unless, indeed, the disease is too deeply seated to admit of any cure—and if this be so, the sooner the truth is made manifest, the better. If nothing short of a dissolution of our connexion with the Northern States can secure the rights and interests of the South, the Union will unquestionably be dissolved. But we repeat, if any thing can avert this dire calamity, (which we regard as only inferior to that dangerous and perpetual interference with our domestic institutions, with which we are now threatened,) such a Convention as we have suggested, will effect it. Coming from the combined South, it will be impossible for our Northern brethren to disregard it. Calling for action on the part of the North, that call must be acquiesced in, or deliberately refused. Mere words, professions of sympathy and friendship—declarations of opinions—must either then be carried out into efficient action, or they must be considered as altogether empty, idle, and unmeaning. Next in dignity and importance to the Declaration which made the old thirteen Colonies Sovereign and Independent States, would be a Declaration of a Convention of the slave-holding States, setting forth that slavery as it now exists in these States is, in all its bearings, a domestic question—that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith in any manner whatsoever—that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and will no longer be submitted to—and calling upon the Northern States to put down by PENAL LAWS the Abolition Societies, and to suppress that fanatical spirit among a portion of their citizens, which is making war upon our institutions, and threatening our safety, and declaring, that if this just demand be refused, we shall hold them, as we do the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace friends.

Let the truth be made known by some declaration like this—(couched in such terms as become sovereign States speaking to their equals)—that the whole South is united as one man in a fixed and unalterable determination to maintain our rights, and defend our property against all attacks, be the consequences what they may—and we are as confident as we can be of any thing future, that REDRESS WILL BE OBTAINED. Let it be remembered, that the end to be aimed at, is the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Societies, by the Legislatures of the Northern States, and the establishment of the principle that our Institutions shall not in any way be interfered with hereafter by the citizens of these States. We have assumed, as we believe the fact to be, that a large majority of the people of these States, including the great mass of talent, fortune, and influence, are now opposed to such interference, though they do not see and feel the necessity of going further at present, than merely to express this disapprobation. We have shown, that the conduct of Tappan, and his associates, would, if the several States were wholly independent of each other, impose upon the State of which they are citizens, the obligation, according to the rules of international law, of inflicting upon them such punishment as would prevent a repetition of their offence. We have also shown, that the obligation in this respect, is at least as strong under the Constitution of the United States, as it could be among Independent nations, and therefore, that it is the acknowledged right of the Southern States to insist on the Abolition Societies being put down, and the unquestionable duty of the Northern States to accede to the demand. All this being clear, and we say so from a thorough conviction that the more these positions are sifted and examined, the more incontrovertible they will be found—can any rational doubt be entertained, that a solemn declaration on the part of the whole South announcing these great truths, and claiming from their Northern brethren the fulfillment of their duties under the Federal compact, would present a case which would make an irresistible appeal to their justice and patriotism? At this time, there is not one man in a thousand at the North, who believes that the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Societies, and the prevention of all further interference with our Institutions is essential to the preservation of the Union—the Citizens of the South themselves, though they have so said, have hardly brought this truth home to their own minds. It is time that all parties should be made to feel and know, that the INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH IS AS SACRED AS THE UNION ITSELF. The free, and great end, therefore to be obtained by a Southern Convention, will be such an appeal to our Northern Brethren as may convince them of the absolute necessity of putting down the Abolitionists by State Legislation, and this we are persuaded, can be effected by such a Declaration as a Convention may put forth—and that it can be effected in no other way. We are well aware of the objections which will be urged against such a measure, and we know that a host of interested men, who desire to see the South merely as an instrument for the advancement of party leaders, will stand the alarm of "the

Union! the Union! in danger!" If this senseless cry shall be suffered to drive the South from their duty to themselves and their prosperity, all we can say is, they will feel, when too late, the fatal effects of their folly and weakness.

We believe that the Union is in danger, in great and imminent peril—unless something effectual be done, and that shortly, to put down the Abolitionists of the North, and thereby to restore that harmony and good understanding, which so long and so happily existed between the North and the South, all political connexion between them will assuredly be dissolved, and then we shall have commercial rivalry, political jealousies, and bloody wars with all their attendant train of evils. It is to arrest these dire calamities, and to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, that we would recommend a SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The proper time for a CONVENTION of the non-slave holding States, will be when the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, shall have adjourned without passing laws for the suppression of the Abolition Societies. Should either of these States pass any such laws, it would be well to wait till their efficacy should be tested. The adjournment of the Legislatures of the Northern States, without adopting any measures effectually to put down Garrison, Tappan, and their associates, will present an issue, which must be met by the South, or it will be vain for us ever after to attempt any thing further than for each Southern State to provide for her own safety, by defensive measures of her own. If the issue presented is to be met, it can only be done by a Convention of the aggrieved States, the proceedings of which to be of any value, must embody and make known the sentiments of the whole South, and contain the distinct announcement of our fixed and unalterable determination to OBTAIN THE REDRESS OF OUR GRIEVANCES, be the consequences what they may. It may be thought, that it would be giving too much importance to the Abolitionists to call a Convention, merely to put them down, much less to adopt, for the purpose, measures which may possibly lead to a dissolution of the Union. We believe, however, that we must either put down the Abolitionists, or in the end they will put us down. We regard them as the embodied spirit of that political fanaticism which, in Great Britain, from small beginnings has at length destroyed the West India Colonies. This spirit is now for the first time walking abroad in our land—so feeble and immature, that it may be crushed, shortly it will attain a giant's stature, and with a giant's strength, will tear down the pillars of the Temple, and leave us overwhelmed beneath its ruins. Like the cloud of Samaria, appearing at first "no bigger than a man's hand," but soon spreading over the Heavens, and devastating the earth by its fury—the cause of Abolition, now confined to one or two small spots in our country, will soon pervade the whole land; and our peace, prosperity, and happiness may be utterly destroyed. It is not merely, however, the putting down of Anti-Slavery Societies that makes a Convention necessary—we would seize the occasion to come to a FAIR UNDERSTANDING WITH OUR NORTHERN BROTHERS, as to our rights and their obligations, under the Federal Constitution, in relation to this vitally important subject. We must have this question settled once for all, whether our peculiar Institutions are liable to be assailed by our confederates. We must establish the principle, that our domestic Institutions must be held sacred, and that this is the only condition on which we can remain in connexion with them. We must have it clearly understood, that in framing a Constitutional Union with our Northern brethren, the slave holding States consider that they have rendered themselves no more liable to any interference with their domestic concerns, than if they had remained entirely independent of the other States, and that as such interference would, among Independent Nations, be a just cause of war, so among members of such a confederacy as ours, it must place the several States in the relation towards each other of open enemies. To sum up, in a few words, the whole argument on this subject, we would say, that the Abolitionists can only be put down by legislation in the States in which they exist—and that this can only be brought about by the embodied opinion of the whole South, acting upon the public opinion at the North, which can only be effected through the instrumentality of a Convention of the slave-holding States. For this, however, we believe the public mind is not yet prepared, especially in our sister States.

The object of these Essays, therefore, has merely been to call public attention to this subject.—The great danger to be apprehended is, that the public mind may receive a wrong direction, which, leading to the adoption of inefficient measures, and a reliance on temporary expedients, may disappoint our expectations, and involve us eventually in ruin. Such we consider all the various schemes to which we have already alluded, and to which we must now add the more plausible projects of a CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, and a commercial non-intercourse. Having already extended these Essays beyond the limits which we had prescribed to ourselves, we cannot enter at large into these propositions. We shall therefore, merely suggest, that a Convention of one class of citizens must be less influential than a Convention embracing all classes—one composed of private persons must have less weight than one composed of Delegates of the People; and there is nothing, which a Convention of Merchants could say or do, which might not more effectually be said or done by a GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. We have no faith in the efficacy of non-intercourse resolutions. The non-intercourse system failed in France, when backed by all the power of the Emperor, while Europe was at his feet. It failed in this country, when it was the darling scheme of Thomas Jefferson, "the man of the people," and was sustained by the popular opinions of three-fourths of the State. The truth is, that the great mass of mankind, under the impulse of feeling, or a sense of duty, may be willing, on an emergency, to encounter privation, or even to lay down their lives in a good cause, yet they can never be brought to endure patiently long continued privations. Soldiers march to battle more willingly than they submit to the discipline of the camp. A system of non-intercourse or non-consumption, if long continued, would wear out the patriotism of the people, and to produce any effect, it must be universal. Besides, if Tappan's teas, and the Lowell Cottons, are as good, and can be sold as cheap, as similar articles in the New York or Philadelphia markets, how are they to be distinguished from others? The simple employment of secret agents would defeat all your prohibitions. Having no "our mark," the goods of the Abolitionists cannot be distinguished from others of the same

description, and even if they could, men would be found ready to make their fortunes by dealing exclusively in these prohibited articles, of which they would enjoy a monopoly. We do not think there would be found much difference in extending our non-intercourse system to cities, instead of confining it to individuals. The door to evasion would still be wide open, and we are persuaded that the spirit of resistance would be exhausted, in a vain and fruitless effort to effect, by indirection, what should be accomplished by an open and manly course of conduct, better adapted to a high minded and gallant people.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charlotte Journal.

A DIAMOND FOUND IN NORTH-CAROLINA!

That a Diamond has been recently discovered in North-Carolina, in a mineral association similar to that of the Diamond Mines of Brazil, is a fact which the scientific world will hear with much interest. And, without regarding it as a circumstance likely to give rise to new speculative investments, (which we think it will not occasion), the announcement of the discovery will, we conceive, not be a matter of indifference to any.

On this interesting subject, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter addressed by Thomas G. Clemson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished Graduate and Professor of the School of Mines in Paris, to a gentleman of this town, (for many years past extensively engaged in the mining operations of this District), by whom the stone, in its native rough state, was submitted to Mr. Clemson for his inspection and determination of its character:

"On the Diamond question there has not been a dissenting voice—I exhibited the Gem at the Geological Society, and read a short notice concerning the same. It was too late for publication in the number of Geological Transactions that has just appeared—but the Publication Committee have made mention of it. The paper I read upon it has been forwarded for publication to the 'United States Naval Lyceum,' the first No. of which appears in November. I thought that Journal would give currency to the interesting fact, and give you proper credit for the discovery."

We shall publish the memoir referred to, on receiving the Journal which is to contain it.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, of Nov. 8.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

We learn, from authority which cannot be questioned, that a gentleman in Philadelphia, known to be a friend of the Administration, declared on Saturday, that Mr. BARTON, our Charge at the French Court, had written such a letter to the French Ministry, by the direction of Gen. Jackson, as cannot fail to produce a war in six months!

We do not believe the gentleman is correct in his estimate of the consequences of any letter written by Mr. Barton; but we have no question but he made the declaration, and from his high standing we are equally certain that it was made, and subsequently when called upon, repeated, upon what he believed good authority. Thus much for this rumour, for as such and nothing else, should it be treated. We will now proceed to state what we understand, upon good authority, to be the existing state of our relations with France.

We stated sometime since, that the French Government had caused it to be intimated, through its Charge at Washington, that it was prepared to pay the indemnity whenever General Jackson would cause it to be officially communicated to the French Government, that he approved of Mr. Livingston's letter written on the eve of his departure from France. In reply to this, the *Globe* stated distinctly that the French Charge had not made any communication to our Government on the indemnity, and that the President would cheerfully cause it to be stated to the French Ministry that he approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, whenever an application to that effect should be made to him by the representative of the French Government. This was a full answer and a satisfactory one, to our allegation as put at that time; but we have reason to believe that it was not quite as ingenious as it might have been.

We alleged that the intimation of the willingness of the French Ministry to pay the indemnity on the approval of Mr. Livingston's letter being officially communicated to them, was made to General Jackson through the French Charge. Herein lay our error. We now are informed that the following are the facts of the case, and that the intimation was made through the Baron Rothchild, and not the Charge.

It is alleged, and we call upon the *Globe* for information as to the truth of that allegation, that a formal demand was made upon the French Ministry, by Baron Rothchild in his capacity as Banker of the United States, for the indemnity voted under the late act of the French Legislature. To this demand the Ministry gave a decided negative, unless accompanied with an explanation of the offensive language used in the message of 1835. In consequence of such refusal, Rothchild is said to have inquired whether the reply was official and final, and received for answer that if his application was to be considered official and authorized, then the answer was of course also to be so considered, and that it was final as to the intentions of the French Government. Upon this, Rothchild is said to have agreed that the demand should not be considered official, and that his communication to the President of these facts should be of an unofficial nature, accompanied with such suggestions for the minister as would lead to an adjustment of our difficulties.

This being settled, Rothchild, it is said, addressed a letter to the President advising him of what had transpired, and assuring him unofficially from the French Ministry, that if he would cause his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be officially communicated to the French Government, it would be considered an ample explanation of his message, and the indemnity be paid. To this Genl. Jackson demurred, and took, as we think, a very proper and dignified position. He said "I will not cause any such notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be given to France or any other power. The letter was official and has been by me publicly approved. If France will apprise me officially that such approval when communicated officially to that government will be satisfactory, and the indemnity in consequence paid, I will not hesitate a moment to cause it to be done, but I cannot take so unusual a course without an official assurance

that it will not be rejected and further explanations demanded."

We call upon the *Globe* to say how much of this version of the affair is true, and for ourselves we have no hesitation in adding, that if correct, as we believe it to be, the President has taken a view of the subject which will meet the cordial approbation of the people.

From the Raleigh Register, of November 17.

FEDERAL COURT.

The United States Court for the District of North Carolina met in this city on the 12th, and adjourned on the 15th inst.—the Hon. Henry Potter, District Judge, presiding.

Several Civil causes were disposed of, but none which presented questions of general interest.—There were two causes on the criminal docket. The first, the UNITED STATES v. NATHAN HUNTER, of Kentucky, charged with passing a counterfeit Note on the Bank of the United States, to a citizen of Haywood county. The Defendant was acquitted. Mr. DEVEREUX, the District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. IREDELL the defence.

The second case was an Indictment, containing various counts against THOMAS T. PATTON, of Buncombe county, and was founded upon the Act of Congress making it felony to fabricate any paper for the purpose of obtaining money from the Treasury Department, or offering any such paper, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud the United States. The fact of forgery was not controverted, but the Defendant offered to prove by the individual on whose behalf the false affidavit was offered, and by other testimony, that the applicant was fairly entitled to the Pension sought to be obtained for him—that the Defendant had good reason to believe his claim a good one, and was not, himself, to receive any pecuniary advantage by the transaction—that he did not attempt or design to defraud the Government, and that the material facts stated in the forged affidavit were true.

The introduction of this testimony was opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground, that the intent to defraud, though necessary to constitute the offence charged in the counts for presenting the paper at the Pension Office, knowing it to be false and fabricated, was not necessary to sustain the first count in the indictment—that this count was founded upon the first section of the Act of Congress, by which the fact of forgery was rendered penal, without regard to the actual intent by which the party might be influenced.

This question was discussed with much ability by the District Attorney for the United States, and Mr. BADGER for the Defendant. The Court decided that the evidence was not a valid defence under the first count in the indictment. A *nolle prosequi* was thereupon entered upon all the counts except the first, as to which the Defendant submitted to a verdict and moved, by his Counsel, for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence negating the *defraudulent intent* was improperly rejected. This motion was, by consent of both parties, adjourned over to the next Term, (when the vacancy now existing on the Bench, in consequence of the demise of Chief Justice MARSHALL, will doubtless be supplied,) and the Defendant entered into recognizance for his appearance at that Term.

The circumstances attending this case were novel in their character, and the trial one of more than ordinary interest. As another investigation, however, may take place, any other than a mere statement of the legal questions discussed, might be regarded as improper.

The Cape Fear Bank.—It is supposed that the subscriptions to the new Stock of this Institution will greatly over-run the required amount. At the close of the books at this place yesterday, the number of shares taken amounted to 1,789; and we learn from the Raleigh Register, that up to Monday last, 276 shares had been taken in that city. This leaves but 623 shares to be subscribed in all other places.—*Fayetteville Observer*, of Nov. 16.

Washington Monument.—We are rejoiced to find that the Board of Managers of the Society for erecting a grand National Monument to the memory of Washington, in the city which bears his name, have determined to prosecute the work with a zeal which cannot fail of success. Agents have been appointed for most of the States and Territories, whose duty it is made to call on the people throughout the whole country for subscriptions; and the Consuls of the United States in foreign ports have also been requested to act as agents for the collection of funds from Americans residing abroad. In this way we have no doubt that such a sum may be raised as will erect one of the most splendid monuments in the world. There is no American who will refuse to contribute something to such an object.—*Id.*

Mr. Madison.—We conversed with a gentleman, a day or two since, who had lately seen this venerable patriot at his residence in Orange, and we are happy to learn that, although Mr. Madison is exceedingly feeble, being strong enough to walk about his room only, yet he is free from any positive disease, and retains the full possession of his almost unrivalled faculties. He is in the 86th year of his age.—*Id.*

Petersburg and Roanoke Rail-Road.—On the 2d instant, the President and Directors of this Company declared a dividend for the last six months of five per cent. No better evidence of the success which has attended this improvement can be required.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

COTTON.—Since our last date, 2,555 bales have been sold in this market. We quote to-day at 13½ to 14½. A few bales, however, have been sold below 13½ and a few above 14½.—*Columbia Times* of Nov. 13.

The Synod of South Carolina and Georgia was opened yesterday, in the Presbyterian Church, with a sermon by the Rev. N. Hoyt of Georgia, after which the Synod proceeded to the choice of a Moderator, which resulted in the election of the Rev. John Witherspoon, of Camden, S. C.—*Id.*

White and Black Slaves.—Complaint is made that at the South an overseer is deputed to see whether the slaves do their duty. At the Michigan election, Van Buren blue tickets were given out and persons appointed to watch whether the white slaves deposited the blue ballots. Where is the difference?



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, November 21, 1835.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION

Is Ratified: we have good reason to believe. The majority for Ratification, in the Counties already heard from, is 5,233. Calculating the vote in the counties not heard from that was given for and against the call of the Convention to be given for and against the Amendments, there will be a majority of about 8,000 in favor of Ratification. The following are the counties heard from:

	Ratification.	Rejection.
Iredell, - - -	1,200	15
Wilkes, - - -	1,800 majority.	
Surry, - - -	1,750	4
Davidson, - -	1,034	33
Guilford, - -	971	237
Bladen, - - -	6	564
Edgecomb, - -		1,900 maj.
Perquimans, -	10	431
Wake, - - -	243	1,124
Orange, - - -	1,031	240
Franklin, - -	85	617
Warren, - - -	46	580
Granville, - -	130 majority.	
Cumberland, -		50 maj.
Stokes, - - -	1,031	71
Richmond, - -	409	100
Lincoln, - - -	1,897	42
Robeson, - -	16	458
Caswell, - - -	363	162
Chowan, - - -	7	322
Hertford, - -	7	516
Lenoir, - - -	54	320
Northampton, -	12	289
Washington, -	14	409
Rowan, - - -	1,576	24

State Legislature.—From the Register, of the 17th, we learn that this body met at the State House in Raleigh on the 16th instant, and organized as follows:—In the Senate, William D. Mosely, Esq., of Lenoir, was re-elected Speaker without opposition; Gen. Cowan of Bladen and Col. Coleman of Cabarrus were re-elected Clerks, and Thomas B. Wheeler and Green Hill Door-keepers.

In the House of Commons, William H. Haywood, Jr., was elected Speaker, by a majority of 16 votes, over William A. Graham of Hillsborough. The vote stood —for Haywood 68; Graham 51; Blank L. Chas. Manly and Edmund B. Freeman, Esqrs., of Raleigh, were re-elected Clerks without opposition, and Isaac Truitt and John Cooper Door-keepers.

These are all the proceedings we have as yet received.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

We have received an able letter, not intended, however, for publication, naming JOHN GILES, Esq., of this town, as a suitable person to fill a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court. We know not whether Mr. Giles would accept the appointment if tendered to him; but we most fully concur in the opinion expressed by the writer, that—the suavity and dignity of Mr. Giles' manners, his great moral worth, and extensive legal attainments, render him qualified in an eminent degree to adorn a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court and win for it the respect and affection of the people. The writer further justly adds that "while Mr. Giles' opinions on the great Constitutional questions that have agitated our country, have been openly expressed and ably advocated, he has not descended to mangle in those little party squabbles which detract from the dignity of the gentleman, and sink the statesman into the narrow minded, illiberal, and prejudiced partisan."—It would be a most excellent appointment.

Superior Court Judge.—A communication in the last Raleigh Standard, signed "Several Members of the Bar," proposes Gen. Emanuel Shober, of Salem, as a suitable person to fill one of the vacancies on our Superior Court Bench.

We omitted to mention in our last, that Gov. Swain passed through Salisbury on his way to the Seat of Government, on Friday the 13th instant.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The affairs of this country and France growing out of the late treaty are not yet settled, nor indeed does it appear that they are in the way to an amicable settlement. We expressed our decided censure of the menace contained in Gen. Jackson's Message, and we do not yet see any reason for changing the opinion we then gave. But on the other hand the sincerity and good faith of Louis Philippe and his government, throughout the whole affair very liable to suspicion, are hardly matter of doubt any longer. From the most careful consideration of the subject, we believe the French Government are ready to make the Treaty of 1831, a cause of war if delay and duplicity not too barefaced, can effect this end. To any one acquainted with France and the French character, it is obvious that the present state of that country is unnatural, false, and cannot last long. Louis Philippe is too sagacious not to be aware of this fact. The system regularly pursued by him and his ministry since the 13th March, 1831, is not likely to be retraced. An internal commotion which would hurl the King from his throne and bring back the Bourbons or substitute the form of a republic; or a foreign war seems inevitable. A war at once attacks their immense standing army of 420,000, and their large and well equipped navy to the King, besides a numerous portion of the civil classes. The increasing restrictions imposed on the Press since 1831 and its final mutilation the present year, look to the same end. By giving to the Government entire control of the public ear, public feeling can be moulded at will. During war public attention would not be concentrated to remove the shackles from the Press provided it blew loud the trumpet of the nation's victories. It is well known that Louis Philippe has apprehended most danger to his throne from Russia, Austria, and Prussia. A war with the United States, the model of Free Institutions, at once conciliates those powers and finds vent for the restive and fiery spirits of his own subjects. But if Louis Philippe be really desirous to maintain peace with this country; he can easily do so by acting with good faith and causing the Indemnity to be paid. It now is at his option to do so or to decline on frivolous pretence of waiting for further explanations. As to explanations, we trust Gen. Jackson will not so far forget what is due to the dignity of this country as to offer more. We should even prefer to see a duly authenti-

ated receipt in full for the \$5,000,000 presented as a compliment to France.

As regards our own government, we have so little confidence in those whose counsels now prevail, as to believe that they would willingly plunge this country into a war, were it necessary in order to secure the succession of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency and his drove of plunderers to the spoils of office and commissions.

The course of the Globe shows plainly that the prospects for an amicable arrangement are not considered the most flattering at Washington. It has commenced the publication of official documents on this subject in anticipation of its shortly occupying much of public attention.

We trust however that the National Honor is not yet so committed by mal-adroitness in negotiating for five millions of dollars, that we must embark in a war with no limit in prospect to the expenditure of treasure and the shedding of human blood.

O'CONNELL.

This bloated hypocrite, this insentient creature, fattened on the miseries of his deluded countrymen, has again been blurring out his foul but impotent calumnies on this country to a parcel of Weavers at Glasgow. We most heartily rejoice at the course pursued by O'Connell. An anomaly in any Government, not a little dangerous to our institutions, and deeply disgraceful to the country—the opinion of this corrupt foreign demagogue was infallible and his voice omnipotent with most of a numerous class of voters, the Irish emigrants in the United States. The confidence honestly reposed by his countrymen in America, in his integrity and capacity, O'Connell has himself destroyed by his indecent, gratuitous, outrageous attacks on our institutions. We re-joice that we heartily rejoice at it. We want no dictator, and least of all a foreign one.—Hear him:

The Americans, he said, "in their conduct towards the slaves, were traitors to the cause of human liberty, foul detractors of the democratic principle, and blasphemers of that great and sacred name which they pretended to recognize. In reprobation of that disgraceful conduct his voice had been heard across the wide and deep Atlantic. Like the thunder storm in its strength, it had careered against the breeze, armed with the lightning of Christian truth. He would have the proud Americans know that all parties in this country united in condemnation of their present conduct."

THE PRESIDENCY.

We call attention to the following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer. By this it will be seen how utterly incapable is Mr. Van Buren to command the support of the Jackson party, even in his own State. The men who supported Gen. Jackson did so from principle—Mr. Van Buren has no fixed principles, and therefore can never receive their support.—But the main pith of Courier's article is contained in the two closing paragraphs. We regret very much to see a determination expressed by the friends of Mr. Webster, to continue him as a candidate for the Presidency, when there is not the remotest prospect of his success. Such a course can have no other effect than to divide the efforts of the Whigs, and eventually elect Mr. Van Buren. And, as regards the Courier's "Union," or "Webster, Harrison, and White Ticket," to be formed and supported in each State: we consider such a course utterly impracticable; a ticket with the name of Webster on it could never receive support in the South, although the people may believe him to be an honest politician. Besides, there must be a rallying point—the people will vote for no ticket upon contingencies. Does the Courier believe that if such a ticket had been formed in 1828, with Gen. Jackson's name upon it, that it would have received the immense majority which he alone received? Hardly.

After adverting to the great falling off from, and the splitting up of, the Van Buren party in that State, the Courier says:

"Why, we would ask, was not the Tammany party divided into three sections in 1828, '30, '32, and '34? Why but because Andrew Jackson was at its head and 'hurra for old Hickory!' its watchword? This was the bond of Union which cemented them together, and placed at defiance the assaults of their opponents. But there is no such charm in the name of Mr. Martin Van Buren. It brings with it no recollections of services rendered to his country—of battles fought and victories won in defence of our firesides; it is surrounded with none of the captivating and seductive blandishments which are ever imparted by a gallant, bold, frank, and generous bearing, but is allied to the most abject sycophancy and unprincipled intrigues. It is synonymous with low cunning and a time-serving disposition, and will hereafter be a bye-word of reproach to those who aspire to high places and seek to obtain them by the employment of sycophants and cringing dependents, alike the objects of scorn and contempt to every patriotic and virtuous mind. Such is believed to be the character of Martin Van Buren in other States, and such it is known to be here, where his whole course, from a cunning and aspiring youth to a successful but intriguing man, is familiar to one entire population. Where are his early political friends and associates? Where the leaders by which he rose to eminence? Hurled down as soon as used—turned adrift as soon as the purposes for which he sought their friendship are accomplished! Can such a man unite the people in his support? Can such a politician rally around him those men, who when they first gave their adherence to Jacksonism, did so from the purest and most ennobling motives by which man can be swayed? Never did men act from purer principles of patriotism than did the people of this State when the great Clintonian party, led on by their chief, proclaimed their preference for the Hero of New Orleans; and if at that time tonight could have arrested them from their determined purpose, it would have been the accession of Martin Van Buren to their ranks—a man who had persecuted and hunted the lamented Clinton with all the ferocity of a blood hound, and who had held up the name of Jackson to public scorn as a 'licentious soldier,' a cold-blooded 'murderer,' a 'barbarous upon Democracy,' and a 'Tyrant,' whose election would prove a curse to the country."

"Let our friends abroad look at the elections in this city and the county of Kings, which adjourns, say, let our own citizens carefully peruse these 'signs of the times,' and they will find in them abundant evidence that in this State Mr. Martin Van Buren is, and ever will be, in a most miserable minority."

"What, then, does it become the Whigs to do as the friends of the Constitution and the Laws, the enemies of Executive usurpations, and the contemners of those who would obtain high places by degrading the institutions of our country, and the practice of the most debasing and abject sycophancy? A very large majority of them in this State (ourselves among the number) look upon Daniel Webster as the man of all others the most conspicuous for his able defence of the Constitution against Executive encroachments. We know him to be as estimable in private life as he is transcendently great in the Senate; and as devoted to the great cause of civil liberty as he is conspicuous for the unrivalled talent and judgement with which he has defended the sacred temple of our rights against the assaults of ruthless, unprincipled, and ambitious demagogues. Others, again, perceive in the great military services, the civil qualifications, and the admitted prudence and discretion of William Henry Harrison equal claims to confidence and support;—and a third party find in the purity of mind and quiet determined spirit of Hugh Lawson White what they deem proper and es-

sential requisites for filling the first office in the nation. Entertaining, as we all do, our preferences for particular individuals, and unable to unite upon any one, we yet can, and do, agree upon one great principle—we are equally opposed to Mr. Martin Van Buren, and the system by which he has obtained and seeks to increase his political power. What then, we again ask, are we called upon to do as the friends of the country? We confess, that with our feelings towards Mr. Webster, and an unalterable conviction that his claims to our support are incomparably greater than those of any other individual, we shall never willingly abandon him while he continues a candidate for the Presidency. At the same time, we have reason and liberality sufficient to perceive that others are equally fixed in their determination to adhere to their candidates; and as the result of this state of things is to render the election of Van Buren certain, and thus bring upon us the worst of evils, the opponents of Van Buren must meet upon a common ground, prepared to sacrifice all but honor in their efforts to rescue the country from disgrace and ruin. For General Harrison we entertain the very highest respect, and believe him every way qualified to fill the office of President with honor to himself and the country, or we should not have been the first to bring his name forward for the Vice-Presidency on the Whig ticket. Judge White is also an unexceptionable candidate, now that he has purged himself from his Jacksonism; and we conscientiously believe that more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the United States would prefer either of the above named candidates to Martin Van Buren.

"Such being the case, we beg leave respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the People the propriety of adopting the course which we first submitted to their consideration in February last. It is simple and just, and as feasible as it is just. Let there be nominated in any State in the Union, a ticket to be called the 'Union,' or 'Webster, Harrison, and White Ticket.' Let the Electors be pledged to either, and when elected, as they must unquestionably would be, let them elect the two candidates who have the most friends in the Electoral College President and Vice-President of the United States. Such a course would not only meet the approbation of the great mass of the people, but what is of even far greater importance, it would save the institutions of the country from destruction and avert from us the indelible disgrace of having suffered the first office in the world to be sold to a worthless intriguer and bare-faced political aspirant."

Glorious news!—The South may now repose in safety!—The North Carolina Standard, of the 12th instant, contains the following important item of intelligence. From the known veracity of that paper, we presume that the truth of the intelligence will not be doubted. Here it is—the gratifying intelligence we have anticipated:

"Here we have nullifying prints whose streams of abuse and slander against Mr. Van Buren, charging him with being the candidate of the Abolitionists and the friend of their designs, have scarcely yet ceased to flood the land!—now that events have shown that HE and his friends have SUCCEEDED IN PUTTING DOWN THE ABOLITIONISTS, and in hunting out the fanatical agitators of the country from their strong holds, these consistent, brawling nullifiers turn round and charge Mr. Van Buren and his friends with persecuting the fanatics for 'party effect.'"

A d Mr. Van Buren has actually out to rest the abolitionists and agitators of the country! Should not the people of the South sing praises to his name for this act of unsurpassed and loving kindness? Surely they cannot now refuse their votes to him and his amalgamation companion, Col. Johnson. Mr. Van Buren must be a mighty powerful man, thus to crush, at a single blow, (we suppose it must have been done at a single blow, as this is the only one that we have known of his striking against the abolitionists), a powerful party at the north, to resist which it was expected to require the strength talents, and bravery of the whole South. We should like to hear the particulars of the slaying of a few of the ring-leaders; for "sure it must have been a bloody field on which Lord Arthur fell, by the hand of Van Buren!"

It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.—

Defeat the Van Burens by pluralities or majorities and they will still claim the victory! When Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania over the two Van Buren candidates, though not receiving quite so many votes as both of them, the party prints yelled victory! to the ends of the earth. A case of precisely the same nature has just taken place in the City of New York, at an election for a member to Congress. The Van Burens run one candidate, Mr. Lee, while their opponents run two, Messrs. Ferris and Morgan; Lee was elected by a small plurality, and the same party prints yell this as a victory also! We think the Whigs have a right to complain of their supple adversaries in the language of the Indian—"Why, you never say victory to us once."

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANCH MINT.

We shall soon know who is to fill the office of Superintendent of the Branch Mint. When the offices at the disposal of the Legislature are filled—when the appointments to vacancies on the Circuit Court bench shall be made, if one gentleman be not provided for, we shall see the reason why the Branch Mint appointment at Charlotte has been held by a temporary superintendent. We have more to say on this subject anon.

CANDOR AND HONESTY OF VAN BURENISM.

The Washington Van Buren Globe of the 11th inst., copies from the last BRITISH ALMANAC the statement that the failure of ninety-six Banks in the United States is among the remarkable events related as having occurred in April 1834; which with a liberality and regard for truth characteristic of the official is denominated "OPPOSITION BANK HISTORY." We have been long aware that every evil befalling this country or existing in the haunted imaginations of the Kitchen Cabinet is attributed to the opposition and the Bank; but it is quite a piece of news to us to be informed that the opposition are printers of BRITISH ALMANACS. Why did not the Globe add with its usual veracity that it was printed by Bank Attorneys, on Bank Presses, and at the Emperor Nicholas' Expense!

Lucky we.—Another mammoth BEET!—We were again presented, the other day, with another mammoth BEET, which measured 23 inches in length, and upwards of 23 inches in circumference, and weighed 9 pounds. It grew in the garden of Mr. Benson of this place. There were nine others of about the same size raised in the same bed.

The Bethania Palladium is a little 7-by-9 weekly, published at Bethania, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by one Reuben Chambers, a Quaker Abolitionist. He abuses and ridicules all the advocates for keeping holy the Sabbath day, of Sabbath Schools, and all benevolent Societies, and avers that "Methodist Camp-meetings are about upon a par with Card-tables, Lottery offices, Race-grounds, Grog-shops, and Theatres," and expresses the hope that they will be presented, at the next Court for Lancaster county, as a "public nuisance!"—Reuben, thou art requested not to send any more of thy papers to this office. Multum in parvo.

Texas.—The latest accounts from Texas, state that some two or three battles had been fought between the Texan and Mexican forces, in which the former were victorious against an odds of five to one, capturing many prisoners, and taking large quantities of money and ammunition and several stands of arms. The Texanians were daily receiving reinforcements of men and ammunition from America. Public meetings have been held in New Orleans, Natchitoches, Mobile, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, at which efforts were made to raise Volunteers to go in aid of their brethren in Texas; and numerous volunteers have already gone over from New Orleans. Ex-Governor Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, is Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army.

The Crisis.—The length of this able and interesting document, and our desire to give it all at once, has induced us this week to omit much other matter of less importance. We solicit for it an attentive perusal.

James Bruce, who for some time past has been confined in prison at Raleigh for Robbing the Milton Post Office, was last week pardoned by the President of the United States and set at liberty. This is the third criminal, convicted and imprisoned by the United States Court at Raleigh, who has been pardoned by the President within a month or two past.

Captain Wolcott Chauncey, brother to Commodore Chauncey, died at Pensacola, Florida, on the 14th ult., while in command of that naval station. By an order of Mr. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, the usual marks of respect on such occasions will be observed by the Officers and Vessels of the Navy in honor of the memory of Capt. Chauncey.

The Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, for several years a resident, and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, died in Washington, N. Carolina, on the 2nd instant, in the 64th year of his age.

Upwards of \$100,000 per month have been received lately at the Land Offices of Chicago and Quincy, in Illinois, at \$1 25 per acre.

Vacancy Election.—Monday next, the 23rd instant, has been selected as the day on which to hold an election in Orange county, for a Commoner to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Forrest.

We have received the first No. of the Cheraw Gazette, Edited with spirit, and Published, neatly, on an imperial sheet with fair type, by Mr. MACLEAN, at Cheraw, S. C. The Gazette is rather a neutral in politics. We hope that friend Maclean may not experience the ill success of his predecessors.

We have been favored with a copy of the address of the Rev. Alva Wood, President of the University of Alabama. The following beautiful extract is taken from it: "Your patriotism and your philanthropy will combine to induce you to extend your fostering care to every good literary institution among us, that it may triumph over the prejudices of ignorance and bigotry; and that under the enlightening and liberalizing influence of such institutions, the great experiment of self-government now making in these United States, may be conducted to a happy issue; and may result in the establishment of free governments and of pure religion, throughout the world. Is there one of you who does not feel some portion of that vast responsibility which rests upon the American Republic, to sustain the great doctrine of liberal principles, in opposition to the divine right of Kings and the hereditary claims of despots? Is there one of you, who will not add a stone to the great pyramid of American liberty, which shall transmit, for thousands of years to come, unimpaired by the ravages of time, the true model of a popular government? On this altar let me swear you to an eternal hatred of all tyranny, political and ecclesiastical; and to an eternal fidelity to the cause of knowledge, of christian virtue, and of rational freedom. Go forth, then, my dear young friends, to the high duties to which your country calls you; and may God Almighty protect and bless you."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Iredell county, on the 27th ultimo, by A. Howard, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. HOWARD, to Miss SARAH C. ALBEE. In this county, on the 29th ultimo, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JACOB REDWINE to Miss ELIZA REED. In Cabarrus county, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Henry Gaber, Mr. DAVID LENTZ, of Rowan, to Miss EVELINE MOYER. In Raleigh, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Michael Osborne, JESSE BROWN, Esq., formerly of Rowan county, but now Teller of the Bank of the State in that city, to Miss LAVINA M. McPHEETERS, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William McPheeters, of that city.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) November 16, 1835.	
Bacon, . . .	9 a 11 Nails and Brads, . 7 1/2
Beeswax, . . .	18 Sugar, brown, . 10 a 12
Coffee, . . .	14 a 17 do. lump, . 14 a 16
Cotton, . . .	12 1/2 a 14 do. loaf, . 16 a 17
Corn, . . .	65 a 75 Salt, per sack, . 0 a 300
Flax-seed, . .	100 a 120 do. bushel, . 65 a 75
Flour, country, .	750 a 800 Cotton Bagging, . 25 a 30
do. northern, .	800 a 900 Bale Rope, . 10 a 12
Feathers, . . .	35 a 36 Wheat, . . 115
Iron, . . .	41 a 5 Wool, . . 16 a 18
Molasses, . .	40 a 45 Whiskey, . . 40 a 47

\$100 LOST!

A ONE Hundred Dollar Bill, payable at the Patriotic Bank, at Washington city, dated 1819, No. not recollected, was lost by the subscriber between Morganton and Salisbury, on the main stage road, between the 11th and 16th inst. A reward of \$20 will be given to any person finding and delivering said note to R. C. Pearson, Esq., at Morganton, N. C.

Nov. 21, 1835. F. A. MOORE.
P. S. I think it probable that there were some two or three small bills lost at the same time as above. F. A. M.

CORN and PORK

Wanted!

Ten thousand lbs. of PORK, and twelve hundred bushels of CORN wanted at the Conrad Gold Mine; for which the Cash will be paid, on contract, delivered at the Mine, in Davidson county, North Carolina. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Agents. JESSE SHELLEY, November 14, 1835. —p3—

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAP. A PING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at Oct. 10.—f THIS OFFICE.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of
HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated Improved Patent Metallic Truss, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture. No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz.: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

Public Sale!

In pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises of the late Samuel Upright, deceased, on the 10th day of December next,

Two Negro Men,
Belonging to the estate of said Upright, together with a small quantity of Corn, Wheat, and Hay. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS SMITH, Administrator.
November 17, 1835. —p3—

DOCTOR J. M. MOORE

REJOICE! FULLY informs the public that he has located himself in STATESVILLE, North-Carolina, And occupies the stand formerly owned by Doctor Carson.

N. B. Calls left at Mr. Welch's Hotel will be promptly attended to. [Nov. 14, 1835.]

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Watch Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Lends.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P. Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —f—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.; Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, do. do. Duplex, do. do. Ladies' Gold Lever and do. Plain English and Swiss Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys; Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys; Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains; A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings; Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated; Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles; Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils; A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books; Superior Wade and Butcher Cut-throat Razors; Pocket Knives and Scissors; Leather and Silk Money-Purses; Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs; do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles; Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks, Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs. He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled. Watches and Clocks repaired well, and Warranted for Twelve Months. —f— Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery. JOHN C. PALMER. Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—f—

